

OF Mr. John Frederick Prigg, who came into this Country some Years since, from Copenhagen, and whose Father lives in that Place, be now alive, and will apply to Mr. Michael Earle, of Cecil County, he will hear of something very satisfactory.

THE Subscriber intending for London the ensuing Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and receive Payment of the same.

JAMES WARDROP.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A Well-fitted SCHOONER, about Three Years old, which will carry about 2250 Bushels of Grain.

Any Persons inclinable to Purchase, may apply to Stephen Steward at West-River, or Calmore Beanes at Nottingham.

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

#### WANTED,

A SLOOP or SCHOONER, (rather the latter) that will carry about 4000 Bushels of Grain. We would not choose her to be above a Year old. Or, we would willingly purchase a HULL now on the Stocks, and near finished.

Any Person having such to Dispose of may apply to CARLYLE and DALTON.

A SOBER MAN, that has no Family, and understands the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS, may meet with good Encouragement, by being taken into a convenient Man-Yard, either as a Partner, or on Wages, by applying to Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis.

#### WANTED,

A SOBER, honest, single MAN, who understands Writing, and something of Accounts, who can set a Table genteelly, and wait on Gentlemen, in a House. Such an One may hear of good Encouragement by enquiring of the printer hereof.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.

A PERSON that understands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Copper-Mine, by Application to

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, situate about 3 Miles from Annapolis, on the North Side of Severn, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch running thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Meadow Land, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. There is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, built on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House, &c. a very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good ponded Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indisputable.

The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of part of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, as required. For Terms apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL.

N. B. The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utensils.

Likewise to be Sold by said Campbell a House and Lot in Annapolis, near to Severn Ferry, where he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

at his Office in Charles-street; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

THE

[Numb. 618.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 10, 1757.

Kent County, March 5, 1757.

Mr. GREEN,

WHAT the Public, as well as Individuals, have really suffered from the late extraordinary Desertions, has been too often charged to Defects in our Laws, or the wanton Oppression, or Negligence, of the Military Officers. It has been computed that 1500 Soldiers, in his Majesty's Pay in America, have Deserted since the disastrous Defeat of General Braddock. Had these Men continued in their Duty, the last Campaign might have been as inglorious to the Enemy, as it was disgraceful to us; and there would not have been the same irremediable Necessity for In-lifting Servants, by which many have been distressed, and some poor Families totally Ruined.

How much it is the Duty and Interest of every one in his Sphere, to contribute, as much as he can, to a vigorous Prosecution of the necessary War we are engaged in for our own Preservation: How much our Success in it depends upon the immediate Execution of the Measures planned by the Wisdom of our Councils: Of what pernicious Consequence it must therefore be, to waste our Time and Money, in inadequate Preparations, and the Instruction of Novices when the Season calls for Action, to have our Armies weakened by Desertions when the Banners of the Enemy are Displayed in the Field, and our Officers beating up for Recruits when they should be leading Veterans to Battle; are Considerations which ought to animate every good Subject to a diligent Enquiry after Deserters, and their infamous Concealers, and an inflexible Resolution to bring to Punishment those Spoilers of the Public Treasure, and Betrayers of the Honour and Rights of their Country.

The Severity of the Military Law has been pleaded as an Excuse for conniving at Desertions; but this Tenderness, when it is not assumed (which is too often the Case) to palliate a base Gain, proceeds from an extreme Infirmary. It is for the most Part a proper Rule to determine the Character of our Conduct in reference to the Public, from the Consequence of every Person's acting in the same manner in a similar Instance; but let Him consider, who offers this Excuse, how fatal the Consequence would be, if every one in his Situation, from the Dictates of the same Principle he confesses himself to be actuated by, should hold the same Conduct.

The Magistrates, who are conveniently distributed in this Province, might with very little Trouble, by a proper Exertion of the Powers they are invested with by the Mutiny Act, and a prudent Countenance to Informers, Detect, and Recover to his Majesty's Service, a great many Deserters, and intimidate their Concealers by a few reasonable Examples, from a Repetition of their Crimes so scandalous and destructive. In this Duty, I presume, they might employ their Time as beneficially for the Public, as in Signing of Warrants against those credulous Damisels who have been seduced by their faithless Paramours, or those frail Ones whose chaste Scruples it does not require much Sollicitation to remove.

The Facility with which they can escape from their Officers, and their Confidence of Security in their Concealments, have encouraged many to Desert; but when the Soldiers see the Inhabitants deterred by a Dread of Punishment, from Harbouring them, and the Prospect of Gain, and the Incitements of Duty, multiply their Pursuers, and invigorate their Endeavours to apprehend them, they will rather chuse to submit to the Strictness of Discipline with Complacency, sustain the Fatigue of Duty with Alacrity, and Face the Enemy with Resolution, than lead a miserable

Life in perpetual Terror of being seized as Criminals, and ignominiously dragg'd to Punishment.

As there appear to me the strongest Motives to execute with an unrelenting Rigour, those Parts of the Act of Parliament for Punishing of Mutiny and Desertion, which are relative to the Apprehension of Deserters, and the Punishment of their Concealers, and as it may be of Use for this Purpose, to make them more generally Known, I have taken the Liberty of troubling you with some Extracts, and request their Publication in your Gazette. I am, &c. A. B.

Extract from an Act of Parliament, Passed in the 27th Year of his present Majesty's Reign; entitled, "An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."

#### PARAGRAPH LI.

"AND whereas several Soldiers, being duly listed, do afterwards desert, and are often found wandering, or otherwise absenting themselves illegally from his Majesty's Service; it is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Constable, Headborough, or Tythingman of the Town or Place, where any Person, who may be reasonably suspected to be such a Deserter, shall be found, to apprehend, or cause him to be apprehended, and to cause such Person to be brought before any Justice of the Peace, living in or near such Town or Place, who hath hereby Power to examine such suspected Person; and if by his Confession, or the Testimony of One or more Witnesses or Witnesses upon Oath, or by the Knowledge of such Justice of the Peace, it shall appear, or be found, that such suspected Person is a listed Soldier, and ought to be with the Troop or Company to which he belongs; such Justice of the Peace shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed to the Goal of the County or Place where he shall be found; or to the House of Correction, or other public Prison in such Town or Place where such Deserter shall be apprehended: And the Keeper of such Goal, House of Correction, or Prison, shall receive the full Subistence of such Deserter or Deserters, during the Time that he or they shall continue in his Custody, for the Maintenance of the said Deserter or Deserters; but shall not be intitled to any Fee or Reward, on account of the Imprisonment of such Deserter or Deserters; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

PAR. LIII. "Provided always, That if any Person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such; the Person so offending shall forfeit for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds, [Sterling]; or if any Person shall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange, or otherwise receive, any Arms, Clothes, Caps, or other Furniture belonging to the King, from any Soldier or Deserter, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, or cause the Colour of such Clothes to be changed; the Person so offending shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds, [Sterling]; and upon Conviction by the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses, before any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the said respective Penalties of Five Pounds, and Five Pounds, shall be levied, by Warrant under the Hands of the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender; One Moiety of the said first-mentioned Penalty of Five Pounds to be paid to the Informer, by whose Means such Deserter shall be apprehended; and One Moiety of the said last-mentioned Penalty of Five Pounds to be paid to the Informer; and the Residue of

the said respective Penalties to be paid to the Officer, to whom any such Deserter or Soldier did belong: And in case any such Offender, who shall be convicted, as aforesaid, of harbouring or assisting any such Deserter or Deserters; or having knowingly received any Arms, Clothes, Caps, or other Furniture belonging to the King; or of having caused the Colour of such Clothes to be changed, contrary to the Intent of this Act, shall not have sufficient Goods and Chattels, whereon Distress may be made, to the Value of the Penalties recovered against him for such Offence, or shall not pay such Penalties within Four Days after such Conviction; then, and in such Case, such Justice of the Peace shall and may, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, either commit such Offender to the Common Goal, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the Space of Three Months, or cause such Offender to be publicly whipt, at the Discretion of such Justice."

BERLIN, December 11.

THE King has sent to all his Ministers at foreign Courts, the following Memorial: "It would be in vain to give a particular Answer to all the Falshoods and Exaggerations that are published in foreign Gazettes, concerning the present Situation of Saxony, and the pretended Oppression under which it labours. What is done there is evident to all who have Eyes to see; and we cannot expect to convince such as are blinded by their Passions. We have nevertheless thought proper to observe, that those bitter Complaints which seem to proceed from a People sunk into the deepest Distress, are only the Murmurs of certain Persons, who consider nothing but their own Self-Interest, and have no Knowledge of, or pay no Regard to, the Good of their Country. The Traders of one single Town are the odious Trumpeters who publish these false Reports, because their Profits suffer at present some Diminution. They don't trouble their Heads about the Oppression of others, whilst they are supported by the Favour of a partial Minister, and are not disturbed in the Possession of that Monopoly which they have so long held to the Prejudice of the other Towns of Saxony, who will bear Witness to the Truth of what is here advanced. We have had frequent Occasion, during the Course of this War, to be surprised at their Impudence and Insolence: It is Time that Bounds were set to them.

"The King of Prussia is not an Enemy to Saxony, and hath not acted towards it as an Enemy. The Country will soon be convinced of this: Every true Patriot is so already. The Inconveniences that are inseparable from a lawful War will never do it so much Damage as the Rapine of a Minister who hath sucked its best Blood, and hath been the sole Cause of its Sufferings. But what are these Sufferings? Where are these Exortions, the Acts of Violence, and the Outrages? Let the frightful Desolations occasioned by almost every War be called to Mind. When the French in the last Century, ravaged the Palatinate with Fire and Sword, had they such Reasons as the Prussians might alledge, if they had a Mind to follow their Example? Have the Saxons met with such mild Treatment from their Friends, from their zealous Defenders the Austrians, every Time they entered their Country? Put it in their Option, whether to receive such Friends as they were, or continue to lodge such Enemies as the Prussians; they will not hesitate about the Determination. Bohemia itself, if it dared to speak, would make the same Choice.

"Let then the World be no longer imposed upon by artful Clamour, which, as we have al-